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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 18th January 1951.

The Legislative Assembly met in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Old Public Offices, Bangalore, at one of the clock.

Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa) in the Chair.

Condolence Resolution on the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—The Hon'ble Chief Minister will move the Condolence Resolution.

*THE Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARA-
RAYA REDDY (Leader of the House).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my melancholy duty to move the following Resolution relating to the sad demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The resolution is as follows:—

"This Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow over the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The late Sardar was a matchless warrior who fought devotedly and ceaselessly with a rare spirit of sacrifice, sturdy determination and exemplary courage in the struggle for winning freedom for the Nation.

His services to the country as an administrator have been of the highest order. He succeeded remarkably in establishing security in the land under exceptionally difficult circumstances and his magnificent achievement in consolidating India by the integration of the Indian States with the rest of the country is unparalleled in history, ancient or modern.

Hestered the bark of India between many rocks and through stormy seas with consummate skill.

His interest in and solicitude for Mysore was great and the people of Mysore have lost in him an unerring guide, philosopher and friend.

This Assembly desires to pay its homage to the memory of the departed leader and to convey its heartfelt condolences to his daughter and the other members of his family."

Mr. Speaker, on the 15th of December last year, a giant among men disappeared from our midst plunging the whole nation in profound grief. Tributes have been paid to his glorious work and his eventful career not only by the leaders of our nation but also by the leaders of the world. The Prime

Minister of the United Kingdom, the President of the United States and various other outstanding statesmen the world over have paid glowing tributes to his memory and praised the work that he did when he was alive.

In our country also, several tributes have been paid to his outstanding contribution in the service of the country. It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to narrate in detail the life-work of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It was in the year 1916 that he came under the magic spell of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and ever since then he was the able and trustworthy lieutenant of Mahatmaji. His services to the Congress and to the country under Gandhiji's leadership are wellknown to all of us. In 1922, he was General Secretary to the Indian National Congress. He has worked in various capacities for building up that organisation which was mainly responsible for winning the freedom of this country. But it was in the year 1928 or 1929 that his name came into prominence by his exemplary leadership in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha. That he was deeply interested in advancing the welfare of the peasants in the country was evidenced by the glorious way in which he led the peasants of Bardoli to success under very exceptionally difficult circumstances. It was at that time that Mahatma Gandhi gave him the title 'Sardar'. If one were to go through the achievements of the Sardar when he was conducting the Bardoli Satyagraha, one can readily appreciate the great qualities that bounded him to

Note:—Speeches indicated by the asterisk have not been revised by the Members concerned.

(The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALA-
RAYA REDDY).

become a great leader of this country. The courage he put in the groping spirit of the peasants and the way in which he led them in their struggle will ever remain as one of the brightest chapters in this country's history. He led them on from stage to stage in such a way that even those people who were faint-hearted, who were apprehensive that their entire property would be confiscated by the Government and at critical moments were therefore inclined to give up the fight, were so much encouraged by his clarion call that ultimately they marched on to success unparalleled in the annals of our country's struggles. Subsequently also, it was given to the Sardar to play a very prominent part in several satyagrahas. I may mention here the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, the Barsad Satyagraha, by way of examples. In 1931 he was elected President of the Indian National Congress. In the Presidential Address he delivered on that occasion, he described himself as a peasant and as one who was keenly interested in the welfare of the rural population of this country. He was a man of few words. He was so businesslike in all that he did that even the Presidential Address he delivered on that occasion was brief but replete with ideas. Subsequently, he was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress for a number of years. And when the Congress Ministries were established in several Provinces in the year 1939, he was in touch with the activities of Governments in all those Provinces and was constantly controlling the governmental activities in such a superb manner that in the brief period that the Congress Ministries functioned in those days, they earned a reputation of having run those governments in an efficient manner.

I do not want to go further and describe to this House the various other activities of the late Sardar before freedom was won. This much I can say that in all his activities and throughout the struggle he exhibited a

rare spirit of sacrifice and implacable determination and courage of the highest order in tackling the situations as they arose. His sense of realism, his farsightedness and the dexterity with which he handled the problems are all well known to us and they are all now a part of the history. In the struggle for freedom in this country it may be said that next only to Mahatma Gandhi he played a matchless part for which the country will ever be grateful. After the advent of freedom, at a time when people felt that the agitators of yesterday may not prove successful administrators, it was given to the Sardar to prove himself to be an administrator of the highest calibre and order. And I have heard it said by seasoned administrators and by people who had experience of Government and by people in the Secretariat that the qualities that he displayed as an administrator were of an excellent kind. It was a surprise to many how the Sardar could be such a superb administrator. After freedom was won, there was a feeling in the minds of many not only in India but also the world over that with the various centrifugal forces in this country at the time when freedom was won, it would be difficult to establish peace and security on a firm basis, and that perhaps India would find it very difficult to establish freedom on a secure basis. But more than one in this country is indebted to the Sardar for establishing peace and security in this country. On many a critical occasion that arose when most baffling situations and circumstances had to be tackled, it was Sardar's steadfastness of purpose that was responsible for tiding over all such difficult situations and which ultimately resulted in establishing peace in this land.

During the last three years and more several critical situations arose. The situation arising out of the refugee problem, the situation arising out of the communal troubles, the situations arising out of so many other complicated factors—in all these situations, it was Sardar's magnificent efforts and able guidance that were responsible for

establishing peace securely in this country. The one achievement for which this country will ever be grateful and which will be recorded in the annals of history as being unparalleled was the consolidation of India into one unit, the integration of six hundred odd Indian States with the rest of India in very complicated circumstances. And it has been rightly pointed out as an achievement unparalleled in the history of any country, ancient or modern, and as many people have described, what Asoka or Akbar failed to, Sardar achieved in a most remarkable manner. The dexterity and resourcefulness with which he went about this task of consolidating India were indeed remarkable. Whether prince or peasant or people, he could handle them all in such a manner as to instil satisfaction into their minds and ultimately come to a solution acceptable to all the parties. It was quite possible that the princes might have been dissatisfied; it was quite possible that the people would have been dissatisfied with any solution. But it is a matter for great satisfaction that the Sardar went about his work in such a way, as I have already described, as would give satisfaction to one and all. If I may say so, to-day we are in the happy position of saying that India is one politically, administratively and in several other respects.

The Constitution of India which was inaugurated on the 26th of January last year as applicable to all the units, we may rightly say, was due in a great degree to the efforts and labours of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

So far as Mysore is concerned, he was always keenly interested in the State and the many problems that confronted the State from time to time. The first time he came on the scene was, I think, in the year 1938 when the Mysore Congress had launched one of its struggles for the realisation of Responsible Government. When the struggle had reached a critical stage, Mahatma Gandhi deputed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and another able lieutenant Acharya Kripalani to come over here and effect a settlement between the

then administration and the Mysore Congress. He came here and it is a matter for gratification that he succeeded in his efforts and brought about an agreement between the Government and the Mysore Congress. On several subsequent occasions also, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was helpful to the solution of Mysore's problems. After the advent of independence and after the realisation of Responsible Government in Mysore, when we wanted help or guidance from Sardar he was always readily available and the advice that he gave proved in the long run to be the wisest in the circumstances. He had a great love for Mysore, he had the highest admiration for Mysore, and to the end of his life he held Mysore in great esteem and affection. Even a few days before his passing away, in the early mornings, it has been reported that he was thinking of Mysore and talking of Mysore to himself, that he was expressing some anxiety about the aspects relating to Mysore and was giving directions to the persons concerned as to what should be done with regard to Mysore. I am mentioning that only to show how greatly he was impressed with Mysore till the very end of his life. People of Mysore are beholden to this great leader who is now alas! no more in our midst.

A giant among men has disappeared from our midst, as I already said. A patriot, a statesman of the highest order, a matchless leader and organiser, is, alas! 'no more with us. His eventful career for nearly forty years has made history in this country. His name will ever be remembered with reverential gratitude not only by the present and the previous generations but by future generations. A leader of that calibre is very hard to find. We have yet to have another Sardar born in this country. He was known to be an "iron man;" he was known to be a man of implacable determination and steadfastness of purpose; but the way he organised movements, the way he got the party going, the way he functioned in the Government will be remembered in this country for ever with gratitude.

(The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALA-RAYA REDDY).

I have heard many say that but for Sardar the freedom won by this country would have perhaps been in jeopardy. It is to that great personality that we are paying our tribute to-day in this Assembly. There is no need for us to grieve or shed tears over his loss and become fainthearted, saying that we are feeling like orphans. No doubt, the feeling is there, but on such an occasion as this we have to fit ourselves to carry on the work that he has left behind us, to the extent of our capacity. I do not want to take more time of this House in commending this resolution for their acceptance. It is also our duty to convey our sense of loss and our heart-felt condolences to the members of the family of the departed leader. In particular, we have to send our condolences to that devoted daughter of his, Srimathi Maniben Patel whose loss was the greatest over Sardar's passing away. I did not want to touch on the various other qualities of the head and heart of the departed leader. Tributes have been paid, and our leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has spoken in poignant language about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Panditji has lost an able collaborator and colleague. If I may say so on this occasion, the nation has got to rally round Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, and co-operate with him fully in facing the complex problems that are confronting us at the present moment. With those few words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That this Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow over the demise of Sardar.

"The late Sardar was a matchless warrior who fought devotedly and ceaselessly with a rare spirit of sacrifice, sturdy determination and exemplary courage in the struggle for winning freedom for the Nation.

His services to the country as an administrator have been of the highest order. He succeeded remarkably in establishing security in the land under exceptionally difficult circumstances and his magnificent achievement in consolidating India by the integration of the Indian States with the rest of the country is unparalleled in history, ancient or modern.

He steered the bark of India between many rocks and through stormy seas with consummate skill.

His interest in, and solicitude for, Mysore was great and the people of Mysore have lost in him an unerring guide, philosopher and friend.

This Assembly desires to pay its homage to the memory of the departed leader and to convey its heartfelt condolences to his daughter and the other members of his family."

Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug cum Tumkur—Muslim).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself fully with the Hon'ble Leader of the House in the sentiment he has expressed regarding the demise and passing away of our great leader Sardar Patel and pay my tribute to the memory of this great Indian. Sir, I will be as brief as possible because after a lucid statement made by the Hon'ble Leader of the House here and also by many other persons already outside, it will be redundant on my part to narrate the whole life work and life history of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He was a great Indian and not only a great Indian but also a world figure. After the attainment of independence, India was in a confused state. Many complications set in; many complicated situations had to be tackled and people were rather disheartened at that time as to whether our leaders who had been fighters till then, would grapple the situations and solve all the abstruse problems. But under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatmaji our leaders did rise to the occasion and resolve many national difficulties in such way that many foreigners wondered whether there were such great men, great statesmen and administrators in India. The partition of India, the internal trouble, the refugee problem, etc. were the biggest problems that one had to face and I think no other country faced such problems ever before. It was left to Sardar and his associates to solve all these problems so that now practically we can say and claim that India has been enjoying a certain amount of peace and rest. The Sardar is known for three outstanding features. First of all, he is known as a fighter for freedom. He is one of those that built freedom and achieved freedom

for the country. His achievements in India before he assumed office as a trusted lieutenant of Mahatmaji, specially his fight in Bardoli which won him the title of Sardar, are well-known and they do not need fresh repetition. Secondly, he is known as a great statesman and administrator. We all know very well and we are fully aware of what he did as the Deputy Prime Minister of India. The most outstanding feature is the consolidation and unification of India. Nobody ever dreamt, not even the Britishers dreamt, that India would be one single democratic State as we find it now; and to achieve this work it was possible with only one man and that was Sardar; and that is why, he is compared with Bismark of Germany who in his own way consolidated the German Empire. Sardar Patel is known not only as a very strong man, a very stern man but also as a big disciplinarian; that is another important quality in Sardar. He was a strict disciplinarian. He never tolerated any lack of discipline, he never tolerated nepotism, he never tolerated corruption, he never tolerated any deviation from the path of one's own duty. Sir, I may say in this connection that he is a sincere and true well-wisher of Muslims. It is true that as a stern disciplinarian he was telling harsh words to those who deviated from their duty, but in the heart of hearts, his idea was to unite all persons in India, irrespective of caste, creed or community, into one single nation. Just as there was the territorial unification, his sincere desire was to consolidate all the people living in India into one nation; unfortunately, India has too many communities, too many divergent castes, too many languages. His main desire was to consolidate all the Indians into one single nation and he was always preaching to one and all that all Indians, all people living in Bharat, must be true to the salt, that they must be devoted to the Government which is looking after them and they must be patriotic. It was these fundamental principles he was preaching rightly. So now, if there is peace in the country, if there is rest in the

country, if there is absence of communal trouble in the country and if all people are living amicably and cordially with one another, irrespective of creed and community, it is because of Sardar Patel who was always guiding them in the right path. I may say he has succeeded not only in unifying and consolidating the Republic of India but also in unifying all the people of India into one nation and I am sure this laudable effort, this great work will be kept up by the leaders that are now in charge of the administration. Sir, I need not say more. Sardar's history is an open book. Even a child knows what services he has rendered to the country. So I join with the Hon'ble Leader of the House in paying my homage to the memory of this great person. I also join with him in sending our condolences to that lady, his daughter Maniben who was always his life companion.

Rajamantrapravina H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District—General).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to pay my humble homage to the sacred memory of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. If I am correct, Sir, this title of Sardar was given to him by Mahatma Gandhi himself for one of his great achievements. The Sardar was a great person. He was a great leader. If he had been born in any other country or in any age, I think he would have been a great leader of men. He had a keen insight into men and matters. He would immediately size up people going to him for a talk. I may be excused if I strike a personal note. It was in the year 1938, when the Sardar came to Mysore during the Satyagraha Movement of the Mysore Congress, that I had the privilege of moving intimately with him for some days. I know how he loved Mysore, and what balance of mind he had on the problems in those days, when he tendered advice to us to come to an understanding with the Government of Mysore. Well, Sardar shone brightly when he became the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee which ruled 9 out of 11 Provinces in India in the year 1937. How he managed the administration of those

(Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA).

provinces is a well-known factor. Anybody who knew about his administrative abilities then would have had no doubt to say then that he would have made the greatest success wherever he was placed as an administrator. In the year 1941, fortunately or unfortunately I had to differ from my friends there in the Treasury Bench. When I became a Minister in the year 1941 I received a big letter written by Sardar from the Yerwada Jail stating so many facts and telling me that since I was placed in power and position I should not be vindictive to the organisation. He had written to me apart from congratulating me, many other words of advice which I followed to the best of my abilities. (Interruption). I do not want to enter into controversial matters. This is not the occasion to enter into controversial matters. There are so many other occasions where I am prepared to meet all of you. I know that the Sardar had a warm heart for his friends and I continued to have that privilege till his passing away from this world. The Sardar was one of the greatest administrators; and though he was rough in exterior anybody could find him to be kind at heart if he were only to enter into an intimate talk with him. All of us know and some of us do realise what a great loss it is to the Indian Nation by this great leader passing away. We also realise how in those difficult days freedom was won through Sardar's efforts; the work of consolidation required the greatest effort and sacrifice on his part also. In those days when Hyderabad and Kashmir and other problems were being talked of seriously, some of us really felt how a solution could ever be found for all these. But it was given to Sardar to take a swift decision when others were theorising about solutions to the various problems. The Sardar did the correct thing at the correct time. Perhaps the story of Kashmir would have been quite different if he had his choices of doing whatever he thought was correct at the moment, and this problem would have been avoided. I know that Sardar

was a man of action primarily. When once he made up his mind and arrived at a quick decision, he would be the first person to act, and invariably he would be correct in his methods. Many of us have to learn so many things from the life of Sardar Patel. We may talk and talk, but at the time of action we fail. Let us take a leaf from the life of Sardar as an administrator or as a man of action. We must be able to come to correct decisions and when once we decide on a matter, of course we must act immediately irrespective of consequences. Sardar has left a big void in the national life and I doubt very much if anybody would fill in that gap. Whatever might be the qualities of Sardar, we cannot expect an old man to continue for ever to serve us. He lived his days well. His was a worthy life and it is for us to follow. It is not possible to emulate. But let us all at least endeavour to the best of our abilities to take a lesson out of the life of the great leader. Let us prove worthy of the Indian Nation and let us act in such spirit. My friend touched on one important aspect, *viz.*, that Sardar was a warrior, that he was a disciplinarian to the utmost extent. Well, Sir, let us also exercise some discipline in our daily life. The great leader has set up that example better and proved worthy of the memory. Sir, I do not like to say anything more. Let us cherish the memory of this great statesman and administrator. May his soul at least have the satisfaction of seeing that some of the representatives of the Indian Nation tread the right path he has chalked out for our future course of action.

Janab MOHAMED HANEEF (Bangalore—Muslim).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Leader of the House. Sir, we are living in very troublous times. We have worries all around us. We need the experience of leaders at the present moment. At such a juncture God willed to take away one in whom we had trust, one whose word we were willing to carry out and put into practice. His going away has necessarily left an

amount of responsibility that has to be shouldered by those who have succeeded him and by the nation as a whole. It is for one and all of us, to whatever community we belong, in whatever status we are placed, to put our shoulders to unify the country. Sir, it is not for us to criticise. It is for us to decide, once for all at the present moment, to sink all our differences and think that we are all one and united and make this country one. Do not divide it into many. Let those who are in the Congress realise that their responsibility is all the more great because of the loss the country has sustained. There should not be a divided campaign. Please, for God's sake, make up all your differences, bind yourselves in unity, unify the country, and follow the Sardar.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I associate myself with the feelings of sorrow expressed by the Hon'ble Leader of the House and the several other Members who have spoken on the resolution. Sardar Patel's name, like that of Mahatma Gandhi, is known not only to every citizen of India but, I am sure, to every one in the rest of the world. The enthusiasm, the energy and the drive with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign got him the title "Sardar" from the Mahatma and as "Sardar" he has been known to everybody since then. The same energy and enthusiasm was evident in the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Government of India which he entered in 1946. We are too close to the events that have taken place in India during the last two years to assess them properly. But, nonetheless, it is obvious that the integration of the several States and the establishment of one Republic is an event unparalleled in the long history of our country and this unique event is due more to the Sardar than to any other single individual in India. He has been often styled as the 'iron man.' An 'iron man' he had to be to achieve the purposes which he set out before himself. But it did not make him insensitive or heartless and people who have moved with him closely attest to the fact that he was also one of the most kind-hearted of our leaders. In spite of ailing health, he carried on his

duties as Deputy Prime Minister till the very last. His loss to India will be in every sense of the term irreparable.

I request the Hon'ble Members to stand in silence for two minutes in memory of this great departed leader and to pass the resolution.

The question is:

"That this Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow over the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The late Sardar was a matchless warrior who fought devotedly and ceaselessly with a rare spirit of sacrifice, sturdy determination and exemplary courage in the struggle for winning freedom for the Nation.

His services to the country as an administrator have been of the highest order. He succeeded remarkably in establishing security in the land under exceptionally difficult circumstances and his magnificent achievement in consolidating India by the integration of the Indian States with the rest of the country is unparalleled in history, ancient or modern.

He steered the bark of India between many rocks and through stormy seas with consummate skill.

His interest in and solicitude for Mysore was great and the people of Mysore have lost in him an unerring guide, philosopher and friend.

This Assembly desires to pay its homage to the memory of the departed leader and to convey its heartfelt condolences to his daughter and the other members of his family."

The Resolution was unanimously passed all Members standing in silence for two minutes.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—The Secretary will now read the report.

SECRETARY TO THE ASSEMBLY.—

Sir, I beg to report that the following Acts received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the dates specified against them:

Sl. No.	Title of the Act.	Date of assent of His Highness the Maharaja
1.	The Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1950, (Mysore Act XVIII of 1950).	Fifth day of October 1950.
2.	The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1950 (Mysore Act XIX of 1950.)	Do
3.	The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1950 (Mysore Act XX of 1950).	Do
4.	The Mysore Contingency Fund Act, 1950, (Mysore Act XXI of 1950).	Do

and The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which was